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Correspondence Between Gov. Vance and the Authorities at Richmond.

The public printer, W. W. Holden, although ordered by the late General Assembly to publish certain correspondence between Gov. Vance and the Confederate authorities, has refused to do so, for the reason, it is believed, he is fearful its publication would redound to the benefit of Gov. Vance; because those letters furnish a complete answer to and refutation of the many false charges, slanders and calumnies, that have appeared in the columns of the *Standard* and *Progress* for the last six weeks. This correspondence is in the hands of Mr. Holden, and has been for upwards of a month, and although he publishes the *Standard* twice a week, reeking with the vilest slanders against Gov. Vance, he persists in refusing to discharge his duties as a public officer.

This most remarkable conduct, on the part of the public printer, has necessitated the course we now adopt, of obtaining copies of Gov. Vance's letters from his letter-book in the Executive office. We publish the first instalment of these letters to-day, and will give the remainder on Monday and Tuesday next.

We invite the attention of the people of North Carolina to this correspondence on the part of Gov. Vance. It will be seen that he has guarded well the honor and interests of his State and the people. No man, considering the trying circumstances that have surrounded him, could have done better.

GOV. VANCE PROTESTS AGAINST ILLEGAL IMPRESSMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Dec. 21st, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War* —

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to an evil which is inflicting great distress upon the people of this State and contributing largely to the public discontent. I allude to illegal seizures of property and other depredations of an outrageous character by detached bands of Troops chiefly Cavalry. The Department, I am sure can have no idea of the extent and character of this evil. It is enough, in many cases, to breed a rebellion in a loyal county against the Confederacy, and has actually been the cause of much alienation of feeling in many parts of North Carolina. It is not my purpose now to give instances and call for punishment of the offenders,—that I do to their commanding officers,—but to ask if some order or regulation cannot be made for the government of Troops on detached service, the severe and unflinching execution of which might not check this stealing, pilfering, burning, and sometime murderous conduct. I give you my word, that in North Carolina it has become a grievance, intolerable and damnable. If God Almighty had yet in store a plague worse than all others, which he intended to have let loose on the Egyptians in case Pharaoh still hardened his heart, I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-armed, half-disciplined Confederate Cavalry. Had they been turned loose among Pharaoh's subjects, with or without an impressment law, he would have become so sensible of the anger of God, that he never would have followed the children of Israel to the Red Sea! No sir, not an inch! Cannot officers be reduced to the ranks for permitting this? Cannot a few men be shot for perpetrating these outrages, as an example? Unless something can be done, I shall be compelled in some sections to call out my militia and levy actual war against them. I beg your early and earnest attention to this matter.

Very respectfully yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOV. VANCE TRANSMITS THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGAINST ILLEGAL IMPRESSMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Dec. 29th 1863.

HON. JAS. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*—

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, certain Resolutions of the General Assembly of this State, passed at the recent extra session, upon the subject of illegal impressments and the scarcity of provisions, to which I invite your early attention.

There is great reason to believe that the supply of provisions is very limited, and I earnestly request that the government will impress as small quantities as possible within our borders. Impressing Agents, in many instances, act in such manner as to create dissatisfaction among our people, and I sincerely hope that you will look at their conduct and issue such instructions as will protect citizens from illegal and unjust annoyance. These agents sometimes assume the right to judge of the quantity which the citizen needs for the use of his family and impress what they regard as surplus, thus leaving him without an adequate supply. This crying evil and injustice should be corrected without delay. Many military officers, also in violation of the law of Congress, assume the right of impressment. This evil cannot longer be tolerated, and I invite your aid in its suppression.

With sentiments of great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST IMPRESSMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 21st, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*—

DEAR SIR: A large lot of artillery horses from Longstreet's army, under the command of Lt. J. W. Born, are now in Burke county, N. C., impressing corn and eating out the country. Large sums of money have been appropriated by that county, and agents sent to South Carolina to buy corn to keep the poor from starvation. If these men and horses remain there, actual starvation to many of the women and children must ensue. Please remove them South or where corn is more abundant.

Yours most respectfully,
Z. B. VANCE.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864. [No. 61.

GOV. VANCE THREATENS TO PUT DOWN ILLEGAL IMPRESSMENTS BY THE EXERTION OF FORCE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 16th, 1864.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS—

SIR: I enclose you a copy of a letter from an entirely reliable source in Wilkes county, N. C. It is a sample of many I am daily receiving, and about which I have lately complained to the Secretary of War, without effect. Is it strange that disaffection to the government should be engendered by such conduct?

I can only say, sir, that if no steps on the part of the Confederate authorities are taken to protect our citizens from illegal impressments of this kind, I shall be compelled to take such measures myself, as may be in my power for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOV. VANCE PROTESTS AGAINST THE APPOINTMENT OF A VIRGINIAN AS THE CHIEF COLLECTOR OF TITHES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 6th, 1863.

His Excellency, PRESIDENT DAVIS:

DEAR SIR:—A great deal of harm has been done and much dissatisfaction excited by the appointment of citizens of other States to offices and positions here, that should of right be filled by our own people.

The late appointment, by the Quartermaster General, of a Col. Bradford of Norfolk, Va., to the Chief Collectorship of the tax in kind for this State, has given almost universal offence, and I may be excused for saying, very justly. No objection, that I am aware of, is made to him, except that he is a citizen of another State, but all feel that offices, so purely local as this, we have a right to demand, should be bestowed upon our people.

I feel it my duty, out of respect to my State and people, as well as to remove any cause, so far as may be, for dissatisfaction, to bring this matter to your attention, and ask that you make a different appointment.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

It may be proper to add here that the President returned a very respectful answer to the Governor, and appointed a North Carolinian in the place of Bradford.

GOV. VANCE SUSTAINS THE JUDICIARY OF THE STATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, May 22d, 1863.

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Sec'y. of War:*

SIR:—Col. P. Mallett, Commanding Conscripts for this State, has sent me a copy of a letter from your office in reference to a late decision of Chief Justice Pearson in the case of Irwin on Habeas Corpus, concluding as follows: "The opinion of Mr. Chief Justice Pearson is not regarded, by the Department, as a sound exposition of the act of Congress, and you will not regard it in your official action as such." I do not propose to review the argument by which this conclusion was arrived at. A mere statement of the case would seem sufficient reply. But I wish to inform you or rather to remind you, that although the War Department may not be bound by the decisions of the State Courts, yet the Executive of that State is. Being sworn to execute the laws, and the laws being expounded by the Courts, an attempt on the part of Confederate officers to seize citizens in defiance of their decisions, in the absence of a Supreme Court, to decide between the parties, might lead to unpleasant and unprofitable consequences. It is certainly no fault of this government that there exists no competent tribunal to decide these issues, and it is certainly not unreasonable for the State of North Carolina to object when a decision of its Chief Justice is ordered to be disregarded, by a Department of the Confederate Government invested with no judicial powers whatever.—Hoping and believing that you will not compel any resort to such unpleasant steps as might result from an adherance to such instructions as those received by Col. Mallett,

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

ANOTHER LETTER SUSTAINING THE COURTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 8th, 1863.

HON. J. A. SEDDON.
Secretary of War, Richmond Virginia—

SIR: Your several communications in regard to recent decisions of Chief Justice Pearson in the cases of Irwin and Nickelson, under the operation of the act of conscription have been received and duly considered.

I do most sincerely regret that such a state of things should exist as a serious and important difference between the authorities of this State and those of the Confederacy on a matter touching so vitally the efficiency of the army and the public defence. I feel, however, that I have no option left me as to the course I must pursue. Without pretending to counteract the arguments which you furnished me, and with my high respect for the eminent source from which it is derived, I beg leave to say that according to my conception of duty, my powers as an Executive officer are absolutely bound by the judicial decisions of the State Courts, that it is not competent for me to review them, and in the absence of a Court having a Superior and appellate jurisdiction deciding to the contrary, that they are and must of necessity be, to me the supreme law of the land. There can be no doubt of this it seems to me let the argument go as it may.

Having thus stated the plain path of duty which I am bound to pursue, I desire nevertheless to assure you of the great concern, which I feel in the issue, and of my earnest wish to assist the War Department in maintaining the efficiency of our armies and of avoiding conflict with the local authorities. To this end, I shall endeavor to get an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court of this State, now in session in this city, in regard to the question of jurisdiction involved; and whilst declining to admit that the construction of an Executive bureau must take precedence of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial tribunal of a State, in a matter touching the liberty of a citizen, I yet would gladly receive any suggestions as to the means of avoiding such an alternative and of settling the difficulty temporarily or permanently.

I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again on this subject.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOV. VANCE IS DETERMINED TO SUSTAIN THE JUDICIARY, BY REQUIRING OBEDIENCE TO OUR JUDGES, AT ALL HAZARD AND EVERY COST.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIFE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Feb. 29th, 1864.

HON. JAS. A. SEDDON, *Sec'y. of War:*

DEAR SIR:—I desire to call your attention most earnestly to the difficulties and complications arising from the conscription of principals of substitutes in this State. Chief Justice Pearson has decided recently that the law is unconstitutional, and further that the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus does not apply to these men. He therefore continues to grant the writ, and the execution being resisted by the enrolling officers by orders from the conscript Bureau, the result will be a direct and unavoidable collision of State and Confederate authorities. I have taken the ground that the decision of a single Judge at Chambers does not possess the binding force and effect of an "adjudicated case," but it only operates to discharge the individual. It certainly does this much, and until it is overruled it is final and absolute, made so expressly by the Statutes of this State. It cannot be overruled except by the Supreme Court which does not meet until June next. In the meantime if a man is discharged, I am bound to protect him, and if the process of the Court is resisted, I am forced by my oath of office to summon the military power of the State to enforce it. There is no escape from this conclusion.—An agreement was proposed by Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury and accepted by Gov. Bragg as counsel for the government subject to the approval or disapproval of the same, to remove one case to the Supreme Court by *certiorari* and to bind over all others applying for writs to appear and abide the decision there to be rendered—This gave general satisfaction and had a quieting effect upon the whole State. Since it has been understood, however, that the Confederacy would not recognize the arrangement, the excitement is becoming very great and I fear much trouble will result. Knowing, as I trust you do, my great anxiety to avoid collision with the Confederate authorities and everything else that might tend to hinder its efficiency, yet it cannot be supposed that I am to omit a plain and obvious duty, prescribed by my official oath. I therefore earnestly request that you will order a suspension of the enrollment of the principals of substitutes in North Carolina, at least until time sufficient be allowed to exhaust all efforts at an amicable arrangement. I do not know a better one than that made at Salisbury, and which, though it would deprive the government of the services of these men until June, would yet give still greater advantages by preserving the peace and harmony between the respective governments, without which all our labors will be in vain. You will observe that I make no comment whatever upon the correctness of the chief Justice's opinion. As an Executive officer I consider I have no right to do so, neither with all respect, do I consider you to have any such discretion. And however unfortunote it may be to the efficient and equal working of the government, that the laws of Congress are at the mercy, so to speak, of the various judges of the various States, I submit that it is not possible to avoid it in the absence of a Supreme Court of the Confederacy to give harmony and uniformity of construction. We can only obey the judges we now have, and even this is infinitely preferable to the assumption of judicial powers by Executive officers, and making their will the law. Hoping an early response, I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

GOV. VANCE THREATENS RESISTANCE.

The Governor having received no reply to the foregoing letter sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War:

RALEIGH, 7th March, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON,
Richmond,

No reply to my letter of the 29th. The enrolling officers are arresting men who have been discharged by competent Judicial Authority. Will you for the sake of about eighty (80) men force me to resist? I warn you of the consequences. Please answer immediately.

Z. B. VANCE.

GOV. VANCE ASKS FOR A SUSPENSION OF THE CONSCRIPT LAW IN THE MOUNTAIN COUNTIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 11, 1864.

HON. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War*—

SIR: I beg leave again to call your attention to the importance of suspending the execution of the conscript law in the Mountain counties of Western North Carolina. Those counties are filled with tories and deserters, burning, robbing, and murdering; they have been robbed and eaten out by Longstreet's command, and have lost their crops by being in the field, nearly all the time, trying to drive back the enemy. Now, that Longstreet's command is removed, their condition will be wretched, and hundreds will go to the enemy for protection and bread. Please consider their condition, and relieve them, if possible Yours, &c.,

Z. B. VANCE.

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do George Little, Wake. do
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Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
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Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

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The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces, Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d " " " " J. H. Anderson.
8d " " " " — Hooks.
4th " " " " J. M. Reece.
5th " " " " W. F. Beasley.
6th " " " " W. McK. Clark.
7th " " " " W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Audtior.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 2, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

High Point,	Wednesday,	July,	6th.
Salem,	Thursday,	"	7th.
Yadkinville,	Friday,	"	8th.
Trap Hill,	Saturday,	"	9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	"	11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	"	12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	"	14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Western papers please copy.

Treason Stalks Abroad--The Conspiracy Exposed!!

A secret oath-bound Society, of a treasonable character, exists in North Carolina. There can be no doubt of the fact. The proof has been gradually accumulating and is now overwhelming. The names of some of its traitorous leaders are known. Their places of assemblage have been ascertained. Their channels of "communication" have been discovered. And as an evidence alike of the extent to which treason has ventured to promulgate its flagitious doctrines in our midst, and of the positiveness of our knowledge respecting the organization through which it seeks to destroy the Confederacy, we would call the attention of the public to the following *facts*, which have been disclosed by the initiated.

1. The organization is known as the H. O. A. Society—the letters standing for the words '*Heroes of America.*'

2. Its motto is *Truth, Honor, Fidelity* and *Justice.*

3. The Oath is as follows:

I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, and in the presence of Almighty God, do hereby and hereon most solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will never reveal the secrets of the H. O. A. to any person, except it be to a true and lawful brother Hero. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not confer the degree of the Hero upon any person in the world, except I am authorized by a brother who has power to do so. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not give the secret words of the *Heroes* in any other manner than that which I shall hereafter receive it. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not write, cut, paint, print, or stain on anything moveable or immoveable, whereby the secrets words of the H. O. A. may be made known. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother *Hero* before his face or behind his back; but will give him timely notice of all approaching danger, binding myself under a no less penalty than that of having *my head shot through*—so help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same.

This Oath is preceded by an injunction to read the 2d Chapter of Joshua; and by the questions, 'Are you willing to keep a secret? Are you willing to be qualified to it?' If affirmative answers are given, the candidate is told to 'repeat his name and begin.'

4. The signs are these: *Ordinary Sign*: Two fingers on the mouth. Answer—One finger passed by the eye.

Signs of distress. Right fist closed on the breast and left hand across the mouth.

5. The words of the H. O. A., are: 'These are gloomy times.' 'Yes, but we expect better.' 'Why do you expect better?' 'Because we look for the *cord* of our deliverance.'

Also, the words '*Three*,' '*Days*,' '*Duty*,' and '*Washington*,' will be comprehended by the informed.

6. The scriptural allusions refer to the story of Rahab the Harlot, who hung a *scarlet cord* from her house to secure the protection which had been promised by the spies of Joshua, for the assistance afforded them while in Jericho. The idea is to hang out the same or some similar sign to the Yankees, so that they may recognize their friends and afford them protection and relief.

From this exposition of the *secrets* of the association, it must be plain, even to the most confident of its members, that their machinations are understood; while, at the same time, it must serve to convince the unwary of the existence of a most dangerous conspiracy against the Confederacy. We expect to be able to obtain in a short time an accurate list of all the members of the H. O. A., together with its officers, places of meeting, mode of communications, &c; and though we may be induced to spare many who have been unwittingly inveigled into the organization, its ringleaders had better *beware.*

The objects of this association are preeminently treasonable. An unsuspecting man is approached, and questioned as to his desire to have his property protected in the event of raids. If the bate takes, he is made to believe that subjugation is inevitable; the story of the Harlot is related to him as indicating a mode of escape from the evils of such a fate; the Oath is then administered, and the objects of the society fully made known to him.

The *Hero* finds to his surprise, perhaps, that, in thus attempting by ungenerous and unpatriotic efforts to secure favorable terms for himself and his household—in thus seeking to prosper upon the miseries of his friends and the downfall of his country—he has become the member of an association *devised by the Yankees themselves*, as a covert and cowardly means of effecting the subjugation and slavery of the Southern people. He is placed in as direct antagonism to the authorities and laws of the Confederacy, as if he had taken the Oath to Lincoln, or had enlisted in the northern army. He becomes really a spy, a conspirator, and a traitor, in the fullest meaning of these words—subject to the penalty of death at the hands of the hang man, and with no redemption before him save that afforded by the utter ruin of the land which gave him birth.

In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to that portion of 'the oath' which binds each member to assist a brother *Hero*, and to "give him timely notice of all approaching danger.' This obligation necessitates the harboring of deserters—giving of aid and comfort to Yankee spies—conveying improper information to the enemy—and the performance of any act, however unpratriotic or treasonable, which may be demanded by such as give the sign of distress.

Let no man delude himself, with the reflection, that 'self-preservation is a law of nature.' Such an interpretation would justify the craven in his most abject cowardice—the traitor in his wildest dream of treason—the villian in all that can be conceived of perfidity. The laws of God and man regard all such correspondence, plottings, or attempts at making terms with the common enemy as crimes, deserving a felon's death and a traitor's doom. No subterfuge or sophistry can furnish an escape from the consequences of so deliberate and wicked a conspiracy against liberty and country—from such damning guilt in the climax of a nation's struggle for existence.

Many good but unsuspecting men have been induced to join this association, without duly considering the consequences of their acts, and with no suspicions as to its real object.

To such we would say, in a spirit of kind admonition, set yourselves right before the world, by abandoning your evil associates, and standing up manfully for your country. The *Scarlet Cord* instead of proving a badge of security against the enemy, may serve to invoke the depredations of those who otherwise would have protected you to the last drop of their blood, or to direct the hand of justice in the vindication of her outraged laws. Or if, perchance, the fate of the conquered should be ours, you will find that, in confiding to the plighted faith of the Yankee race, you have but relied upon 'a broken reed or a rope of sand.' Plunder is their one great passion, and neither oaths nor promises would serve as the slightest impediment to its hellish gratification. Among such thieves as they have shown themselves, there only remains honor enough 'to hate the traitor' while they luxuriate in the fruits of the 'treason.' The meanest of God's creatures would surely have an indefeasible right to despise the wretches who had sold their country, and to betray them in return for their heartless perfidy. You need expect nothing from the Yankees, even if successful, but contempt and scorn; while the curses of your own people will cling to your children's children through all time. Remember, too, that the eyes of every true man are upon you, and that act as you may, *detection is inevitable.*

To those who have acted as the agents of the enemy in disseminating this infamous plot among our people—to the high priests of this most disgraceful schism—we would simply say, that instead of securing salvation in a 'scarlet cord' they may yet find perdition in a 'hempen' one.

The Secret, Oath-bound, and Treasonable Conspiracy fully Confirmed! The Conspirators Expected to Vote for Holden!!

Since the above was written, we have received the following communication from the Rev. O. Churchhill, of Chatham county, which will fully explain itself. As we have suspected, ever since this treasonable plot was declared to exist, it seems that one of its grand purposes, in this State, is to elect W. W. Holden, Governor.

The order of the 'Heroes,' it has been ascertained, was imported from Yankeedom, and it was expressly devised and concocted for the purpose of sowing the seeds of disloyalty and treason in the Confederate States, under the specious pretext of affording protection and giving amnesty to those who should become initiated and take the oaths in the event the Yankee army should get possession of the particular section of country in which they might reside. In this way, no doubt a number of timid and unsuspecting persons, with a view of saving their property, and possibly their lives, in the contingency suggested, have joined the order of 'Heroes.' But we feel confident, that every honest man who has been entrapped in this most damnable invention of the enemy, now that the object of the organization has been exposed, will at once declare 'non-fellowship' with it and expose the whole concern.

We append to the communication of Rev. O Churchhill, who is an upright man and a minister of the gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, in the county of Chatham, the certificates of Silas Beckwith and Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. R. Long, and R. M. Sugg. The certificates are duly sworn to, and as the certifiers are understood to be men of truth and veracity, we presume no one will dare to impeach their testimony. We will have more to say about this secret oath bound conspiracy hereafter:

CHATHAM CO., N. C,

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*;—I wish to state a few facts for the benefit of the public, generally. There is a secret concern in this, and other counties, of our beloved Old State. Its name is 'Heroes of America.' Its objects, or main objects, are protection from the enemy. It has one of the hardest oaths attached to it, that has ever been invented, so as to prevent its subjects from telling the secrets. It also has secret words, and signs, so every member, may be recognized; and the manner and way that a person is brought into this concern, are calculated to deceive They are taken before the person who is to administer the Oath to them; then the Oath man asks the candidate if he can keep a secret. He tells him he thinks he can. Then he says to him there is nothing in this against you either politically or religously, nothing but what is right and proper. Having this assurance, they proceed. I, a poor deluded soul, went into this unholy thing and for a short time thought it was all right, and, during that time, was the cause of some four or five others becoming deluded with myself. But, thank God, my eyes were opened to see what I had done for myself and others. I at once declared non fellowship with the concern, and I prayed to God to forgive me for doing so vile a thing. And I believe God forgave me for it. Then I told some of my friends my thoughts upon the subject I am a man that wishes to serve my God and do my duty to my country. I think I am a loyal man, and always have been, and I do not want to be in anything that has a disloyal tendency.

Again, I thought of my brave boy, who was fighting for our independence and of all that I had done.

It was said too that all those who belonged to this concern were expected to vote for Mr. Holden. I knew that I could not do that, for I have ever been a warm supporter of Z. B. Vance, and expect, if permitted to live to get to the polls, in August next, to vote for him again. I would, as a friend, say to all of those who have been deluded and misled, to come right out of this thing *at once.* Especially do I insist upon all *good* men to come out; and I would say to all of them that have not as yet been brought into this miserable affair, not to accept of any proposition, that may be made or offered; for I tell you it is a thing that ought not to exist. Our authorities say it is treason, and I fear it is. So all of you, who are now keeping its secrets, come right out. The oath is not binding, because it is outside of every thing that is reasonable and right I do not believe that an individual is either morally or legally bound to keep it; for the Oath is wrong in itself Do as I have done—go to your God and ask forgiveness, then go to the Governor of your State and lay the matter open before him, and ask forgiveness, and you will be pardoned at once, for we have a Governor who tries to do right

I have said enough for this time. I may come again. So, Mr. Editor, you can publish this if you think it will do. It may be of some advantage to some body,

O. CHURCHHILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
June 30, 1864

This is to certify that Silas Beckwith appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said County, and testifies that he was a member of a secret organization in said county—the object of which, he thought was for no good to the county, and he therefore wishes it distinctly understood that he is no longer a member of said organization; that he was led into it by bad men; but having left it in disgust, he hopes those in power will pardon him, and he pledges himself as a good and loyal citizen, never to be led astray again.

SILAS BECKWITH.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY,
June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, and R. M. Sugg, appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, testifying that they belong to a secret organization in said county, but believing it to be wrong, have declared non-fellowship with it, and they wish the public generally to understand that they were misled as to its object, and as good and loyal citizens of their country, they wish it further understood that they will not belong to any such organization, and they pledge their sacred honor as honest men never to engage in anything that has a tendency to injure their country; and they pray that the authorities will pardon them for their misstep; and they promise that they will never hereafter be caught in such an organization again.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN CHATHAM COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Chatham County, held at the Court House in Pittsboro on Tuesday, 28th inst., on motion, James F. Rins, Esq, was requested to act as secretary.

At the request of the Chairman John H Haughton, Esq, explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of consulting together and uniting upon a ticket to represent this county in the next General Assembly, who should reflect the sentiments and views of the true conservative men of this county, support Z. B Vance for Governor, oppose a State Convention, in favor of negotiation for peace through the consituted authorities of the Confederate Government, the President and Senate, in favor of the war until our Independence as a nation is secured, in favor of subordinating the military to the civil authorities, opposed to all usurpation of power, by either the Confede ate or State Government, but in favor of the vigorous exercise by both Governments of the unquestional powers which they possess as enumerated in the constitution, Confederate or State. On motion, Resolved that the Captains Districts be called, that each district be entitled to one vote, and that those persons who receive a majority of the votes cast be declared to be the choice of the meeting.

John H. Haughton, and Dr. P. Taylor, and E. H Straughan were then put in nomination for the senate, Messrs. Haughton and Taylor withdrew their names, and E H. Straughan, Esq., was therefore nominated.

Messrs. W. P. Hadley, T. B. Farrar, and James H. Headen were nominated for the Commons.

On motion, these nominations were declared unanimous.

On motion, Resolved, that these proceedings be sent to the Conservative with a request that they be published and that the other Conservative papers throughout the State copy them.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES F. RIVES, CHM'N.

JAMES P. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ WE are authorized to announce W. J. POPE, as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.
July 2nd, 1864. 61—6tpd.

☞ WE are requested to announce W. W. DUNN, as a candidate for re-election, to the House of Commons in Lenoir county.
July 1st, 1864. 60—6t.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County.

WE are permitted to announce Lt. Col. C. W. BRADSHAW, of the 42d Regt. N. C. T., who has been a faithful soldier for three years, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

MANY VOTERS.
June 24th, 1864 55—tJuly7pd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent Pitt county in the next General Assembly: For the Senate, DR. E. J. BLOUNT. For the House of Commons, C. PERKINS and B. G. ALBRITTON.
June 22d, 1864. 53—6t.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conserxatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION CO. "C" CITY BATTALION!

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO APPEAR AT NASH Square this Saturday evening, at six o'clock, for drill—without arms.

By order of CAPT. BALLARD.

M. R. DEXTER, O. S.
July 2nd, 1864. 61—1t.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

The Soldier's Relief Society

BEING NOW ORGANIZED, ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO the same will be thankfully received.

Donations of Provisions or Stores may be sent to the President, Mrs. S. H. Rogers; donations in money to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Ellis.

Cooked provisions, vegetables or fruits may be sent to Guion's Hotel between the hours of ten and half past eleven, when managers will be present to receive them and attend to the proper distribution.

Raleigh, July 1st, 1864. 60—d2t.

Hollow Ware and Castings.

SUGAR CANE MILLS, SYRUP KETTLES FROM 20 TO 120 gallons, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Sad Irons, Plow Castings, Andirons.

Any kind of casting promptly furnished, made of best Iron, and good workmanship. Address

J. M. TOWLES, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.
July 1st, 1864. 60—d3t.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

Iron Fire Proof Safe for Sale.

ONE OF DUDLEY & MAVOIN'S, FIRE PROOF SAFES, for sale. A good article, and in perfect order. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
June 30th, 1864. 59—d3t.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins,
5,000 lbs Rags—Cotton and Woolen,
300 Shoe Knives,
100 Butcher Knives,
1 New Feather Bed,
1 Lot of Bed Quilts,
Lot of large Tin Cases,
1 Set Single Harness,
1 Superior Eight-day Clock,
1 Fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe,
1 Fine Top Buggy and Pole,
1 Lot of Bar Iron,
Rice and Tobacco,
1 Lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots,
Hooks and Eyes,
Matches,
1,000 Ivory Black,
Lot of Spun Cotton,
Blackberry Wine, in Bottles and by the Gallon, a superior article for Medical purposes,

A Lot of Corn Whiskey and Apple Brandy; and many other articles not mentioned.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,
Auctioneers.
June 28th, 1864. 57—ts.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED WILL attend at the Superior Court Clerk's Office in the Court House on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, of each week to settle off claims against the county.

June 27. 57—1w. JNO. F. HUTCHINS, Trustee

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. B ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co. 58—3w.

Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
52—td. Treas. and Sec'y.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, a Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. Jno. L. Caldwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay all charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

June 17, 1864. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. 49—tf.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

May 16. 12—3m. Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY:—Court of Pleas and Quarter Session; May Term, 1864.

James M. Booker, Young Booker, and others,
vs.
Elizabeth Upchurch, Monroe Upchurch, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Upchurch trades beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks, commanding all the said defendents to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause why the prayer of this petition shall not be granted.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
July 6th, 1864. 12—w3t.

Office N. C. Railroad Company.
VANCE. June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, July 14th, 1864.

Stock holders who cannot attend in person, will please send their proxies.

11—wtd. F. A. STAGG, Sec'ty.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, so as: 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
June 29th, 1864. Sheriff. 57—dltwtf.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Kirk's Raiders.

The following dispatch has been handed us by Gov. Vance:

SALISBURY, July 1.

GOV. VANCE:—The enemy was pursued over the Mountain at Piedmont Springs. Loss slight on our side. Col. Kirk had his arm broken. Hon. W. W. Avery, I am sorry to say, is painfully wounded.

More of the Raiders.

GOLDSBORO', July 1.

About two hundred raiders were captured on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, yesterday.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 30.

Heavy firing this morning was provoked by an attempt of the enemy to establish a fortified line of pickets on the south side of Fair Ridge, occupied by a part of Gen. Cheatham's command. In moving out they encountered our videttes who fell back and reported the enemy advancing. Our batteries opened on them, the artillery doing excellent shooting, every shell exploding apparently in the right place.

The enemy are resorting to every possible device to-day to prevent our men from sleeping.

All quiet to-day. Occasional shelling from our batteries on Kennesaw Mountain.

Latest from the North.

ATLANTA, June 30.

The *Appeal* has received the Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 28th, containing Washington news up to the 27th.

The postponement of the Chicago Convention until the 29th of August, was considered a triumph for the Vallandigham, Wood and Price faction; the object being to await the issue of the present campaign of Grant and Sherman. If they meet with decided success the Convention may promulgate a platform pledging the party to a universal amnesty with the rebels, and nominate a man identified with the war. If Grant is not successful it may adopt straight out peace resolutions, and may unite on a candidate who has opposed the war, and whose first act of administration may be a proposal for an armistice with a view to final separation.

At Washington, in the Senate, on the 24th, Davis gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish peace among the people under the government.

It is reported that the question respecting the $300 exemption clause which was not concurred in by the Senate will be settled by Conference.

The army correspondent of the 26th claims that Grant now permanently holds the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburg.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says, that Hampton's South Carolina Troops had made two assaults on Baldy Smith's lines, but were repulsed, losing 160 prisoners.

Gold in New York, on the 27th, was 240.

Henderson, the publisher of the *Evening Post*, and Navy Agent at New York, was arrested on a warrant issued on application of special counsel of the Navy department. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000.

News from Chicago of the 22nd states that Vallindigham is still at home in Dayton.

He was endorsed with shouts of welcome by the democratic Convention at Springfield Illinois.

Andy Johnson made a speech in Nashville on receiving the nomination for the Vice Presidency. He says slavery is dead. His State would leave out the disturbing element, as the only party whose machinery worked in harmony; wants to see emigrants pouring from all parts into the State. East Tennessee may rank with New England in Convention to restore the Government. Traitors should take back seats, and if there should be but 5000 loyal men there, they should control the work of reorganization. Traitors must be punished, therefore, must plantations be divided into small farms and sold to honest men? The day for protecting the lands and negroes of the authors of the rebellion is past. He intended to stand by the Government and the Union until its flag waves over every town and housetop, and then he will attend to Mexican affairs; says Louis Napoleon can set up no monarchy on this continent.

His speech is remarkable for the omission of any claim to recent victories, the only reference to the subject being that he claims that sheuld unequal numbers be killed in every battle it is plain that the result would be the utter extermination of the rebels. He concludes by saying that, though money be expended and farms and cities be destroyed let the War for the Union go on and the Stars and Stripes be bathed, if need be, in the nation's blood, til law be restored and freedom fully established.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND FOR Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July	14th,
Banks',	Friday,	"	15th,
Franklin's,	Saturday,	"	16th,
Spikes',	Monday,	"	18th,
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	"	19th,
Forestville,	Wednesday,	"	20th,
Rolesville,	Thursday,	"	21st,
Wakefield,	Friday,	"	22d,
Hood's,	Saturday,	"	23d,
Barney Jones',	Monday,	"	25th,
Lashley's 4 Roads,	Tuesday,	"	26th,
Green Level,	Wednesday,	"	27th,
Morrisville,	Thursday,	"	28th,
Hayes',	Friday,	"	29th,
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	"	30th,
Laws',	Monday,	Aug.	1st,
Thompson's,	Tuesday,	"	2d,
Wiley Lynn's,	Wednesday,	"	3d.

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County taxes.

June 27th, 1864. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. 57—dltw4t.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence August 2d, and continue twenty weeks. For a circular containing full particulars apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES.
Raleigh, June 30th, 1864. 60—1tpd.

HERE'S YOUR MULE!

To the Voters of Chatham county,
and my fellow-soldiers in the field:

After being in the service for some time, and being disabled, so as not to do service, by having one leg amputated, I must look to some source for support. I, therefore, declare myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Chatham county. If you elect me, I will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

WM. H. TERRY.
o July 6th, 1864. 12—w2tpd.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of
Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

May 16. 6—w3m. WM. A. DUKE.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w2w3w.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXecutor of William Barham dec'd., notifies all creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

May Term, 1864. S. LITTLE.
May 23d, 1864. 6—w6t.